

The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1908.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

THE APPEAL OF CHARITY.

Sunday seems to us a good day on which to bring to the attention of our readers the subject of organized charity. In general, and the City Mission in particular. Misdirected charity often does more harm than good. True charity never pulls down, but always gives a friendly uplift. But always giving often encourages a professional beggar to go on in his way, and is much the same thing as helping a man or woman to lead a life of sin.

This is a subject which intelligent men and women in all parts of the country are carefully studying, and they are agreed at least on this point, that the best results are to be gained only by organized effort.

We have many charitable organizations in Richmond, but none more noble, or more deserving public confidence and support than the City Mission. This institution is a woman's institution, and it has been managed most efficiently and most unselfishly. Its work is for the love of God and humanity, and its appeals to the Richmond public have never been in vain.

But the City Mission is very much cramped for funds at this time. The demands upon it are pressing, although the cold season has not yet come. There are many cases of sickness among the destitute, and they must be attended to. There are calls for milk and proper nourishment, upon which the life of the patient may hang, and it is distressing to turn such people away empty-handed for the lack of money in the City Mission's treasury.

The work of the City Mission is divided into thirty-three districts, some lady or ladies having charge of the work in each. The regular income of the mission, after deducting its expense of ten dollars a month, is not sufficient to give more than a dollar a month to each district—a mere drop in the bucket to meet the demands of the season. The organization now receives no money from the city, and is dependent upon its scant income and the generosity of the public. The treasury is now empty and the generous are requested to contribute. We feel sure that a liberal response will be made, as the demands are pressing.

Contributions may be sent to the treasurer, No. 10 East Cary, or to the manager, Mrs. Craddock, No. 108 North Seventh Street.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

In a recent issue of the Outlook, Mr. C. H. Matson discusses in apparent candor and fairness the practical operation of prohibition in the State of Kansas. There is something to be said on both sides of the question, and he points out the good results, while he does not overlook the evil.

On the side of good he says that there are many counties in the State in which the prohibitory law is enforced with the same vigor as the law against horse stealing, and that there is little doubt that the sentiment of the people as a whole is largely for prohibition and against the saloons. When a drinking man is nominated for an office a protest goes up, and it is hard for him to win. He thinks that notwithstanding the evils, prohibition has raised the general standard of public morals to a higher plane in Kansas as a whole. The law is openly violated in perhaps twenty-five of the one hundred and five counties of the State, but in the other eighty counties it is enforced.

He says that there are counties in which the law has not been occupied in eight years, and in which there is no poor-house, for the reason that there are no paupers. These are generally counties with a strictly rural population, although there are towns of 10,000 people or more in which the prohibitory law is comparatively well enforced.

In the town of Hutchinson, of 10,000 inhabitants, there has been a marked improvement since the joints were closed up. The street fund has changed from a deficit of \$5,000 to a surplus of \$1,000, and the general fund from a \$15,000 deficit to a \$5,000 surplus. In the eight years prior to when the saloons were running, the floating debt was increased \$75,000, notwithstanding the fact that during a part of the time as much as \$1,000 a month was collected from the joints. It is further reported that in two years the criminal docket of the District Court originating from Hutchinson has practically disappeared, and the total cost to county and

city of criminal cases originated in Hutchinson for two years will be less than \$500, against \$5,000 to \$10,000 for each two years prior under the "fine" system of allowing saloons to run. Tax levies have been reduced, although there was a special levy for a public library. The police force has been cut down, and the town has been comparatively free from the criminal element. It is further declared that a large portion of the money formerly spent in saloons or lost in gambling has gone into legitimate trade, and merchants all report increased business. During two years not a woman or child has complained that her husband's father's or son's wages were spent in a saloon or gambling den.

This is a fine report, and all the more significant because it comes from the Mayor.

On the other hand, Mr. Matson points out that in some of the cities the prohibition law has never been enforced, but that joints are permitted, the keepers being hauled up once every month and fined in such an amount as would ordinarily represent the license tax. The proprietor violates the law with the full knowledge and consent of the officers, and pays for the privilege in cash. In some places it is the custom to make a formal arrest of the proprietor once a month. He pleads guilty and is fined the regulation amount. After paying the fine he knows that he will not be disturbed for a month, and proceeds with his illegal business without fear of molestation until the regular time for his monthly arrest. Sometimes the offender never appears in court at all, but pays his fine to the officials, and they put it in their pockets.

In the county in which Salina is situated the prosecuting attorney has not prosecuted a joint keeper in three years, for the reason that when he first came into office he tried a few cases, but although the evidence was clear the jury failed to convict. "In communities where the law is openly violated and the sentiment is for the saloons," says the writer, "men who regard themselves as fairly good citizens will perjure themselves as jurors and return a false verdict in order to protect an illegal traffic."

In such a situation it is a foregone conclusion that the law is brought into contempt, and this, says Mr. Matson, is the worst feature. "There are towns in Kansas," he proceeds, "in which it is almost impossible to convict a lawbreaker of selling liquor. No matter how strong the proof of his guilt, at least one man of the twelve of the jury will stand out for his acquittal. The saloon breeds lawlessness, and the contempt for the prohibitory law inevitably spreads to other laws. Kansas has a law against gambling which makes the offense felony, punishable by a term in the penitentiary, yet this is as persistently violated as the law against liquor selling. Other statutes are viewed in the same manner by those who have come to regard the violation of the prohibitory law as an evidence of smartness."

This is the fundamental objection which we have always urged against prohibition, especially State prohibition. It is impossible to enforce a defiance of public sentiment, and when such an attempt is made many people will not only violate the law, but take a pride in doing so, and contempt of law in one instance naturally breeds contempt of law in others. For that reason we favor local option, which leaves this matter to be dealt with by the people of each locality. In this way sentiment in every community can be fairly tested, and if it is in favor of prohibition, prohibition can be enforced.

Mr. Matson makes it very clear, however, that the State of Kansas has been benefited by the abolition of the open saloon. There can be no doubt in the minds of any man who has studied the question that the major part of the liquor evil is in the open saloon, and we believe that if prohibitionists would direct their efforts toward closing up the illicit places where liquor is sold by the drink in its most enticing form, instead of trying to prohibit the liquor traffic altogether, they would accomplish much more for their cause.

GEORGIA VAGRANCY LAW.

In Alabama a case has recently come to light where a white man and his son were found in a "state of peonage," so called.

The newspapers down there point to this incident as showing that "peonage" is not confined to the negroes, and that those who make a racial issue of it are either hopelessly blind or are determined to misrepresent the case.

The prosecutions in the United States courts, together with the public indignation which has been aroused of late, have combined to make the peonage system odious, and it has been abandoned almost entirely in the few counties where it once prevailed. But something is deemed necessary to rid that section of the country of the hordes of worthless persons who infest it and live in idleness and upon the proceeds of crime.

The Georgia Legislature, at its recent session, took the bill by the horns, so far as that State is concerned, and passed a law which may result in clearing out loafers and in giving some of the counties as much labor as they need to work their roads.

The only question is whether the new law will be sustained by public sentiment. One would suppose that it would be, if conservatively administered, but one cannot be too certain about that. At American a young white man, the son of a gentleman well known in the community, has been arrested as a vagrant. His father is fighting the case in the courts, and contends that the son is no vagrant, but has a home under the parental roof. The police, on the other hand, contend that the fellow is often in trouble; that he is an idler, and has been several times arrested, and that on one occasion at least he resisted the officers of the law. They think he is a vagrant under the terms of the law; the father contests the idea, and there it is.

A vagrant law, to meet with popular approval, must be enforced impartially. That is an essential prerequisite to its success. If the officers of the law and themselves sustained by public sentiment,

we dare say they will enforce it, but if not so sustained, they will gradually become lax in doing so.

In short, the life and usefulness of the Georgia vagrant law depends entirely upon popular sentiment. We had a chain gang in Richmond once, and to it many suspicious characters were sentenced, but that method of punishing offenders did not commend itself to our people, and it was abandoned. The Georgia law is not exactly similar, but it remains to be seen whether it is of such a character that it will be sustained by conservative public opinion.

VARDAMAN AND THE SCHOOL FUNDS.

The returns from the second primary election held by the Democrats of Mississippi to determine their choice for Governor has resulted, it seems, in the nomination of Major James Vardaman. We are told that partisans of Judge Critz concede the election of Vardaman by seven thousand majority.

At the first primary there were three candidates offering for Governor. No one of them having received a majority of the votes cast, another primary was held, as provided for in the plan, and the vote was taken between the two men who stood highest on the list—Vardaman and Critz.

Vardaman, at the very start, brought the negro question to the front, and from the first it was his fight against the field. He declared himself in favor of so amending the State Constitution as to provide that the school taxes paid by the whites should go to the support of the white school, while those paid by the negroes should go to the negro schools.

Two of Mr. Roosevelt's exploits helped Vardaman very much. One was the closing of the Indianapolis postoffice, where there had been a negro postmistress, who resigned, and the other was the invitation which the President extended to Booker Washington to take lunch with him. The gratification to Washington's vanity in that case, as in the recent dining incident at Hamlet, N. C., was of disadvantage to his race.

It is believed by many calm observers of public affairs in Mississippi that the people of that State really are not in favor of a division of the school fund, and that but for the Indianapolis postoffice affair and the Roosevelt-Washington lunching, they would have given the majority of their vote either to Critz or Noel. But however that may be, Vardaman has won chiefly on that issue.

The nomination of Major Vardaman is of course equivalent to his election, but all he can do when seated in the gubernatorial chair is to recommend to the Legislature to propose to the Georgia such constitutional amendments as will require the division of the school fund. If super-servicable friends of the negro are not too much in evidence in Mississippi and the South, the proposition may be defeated; otherwise it probably will be adopted.

And now is just the time of all times when the Mississippi negro should pray ardently and incessantly to be delivered from his fool friends.

THE GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot reproduces from The Times-Dispatch an article on the power and duty of the Governor to call out troops in certain emergencies, when the local officials fail to act. It says that while it sharply criticized the sheriff of Henrico for refusing to call for troops during the late disturbance in Richmond, it thinks that the Governor's authority to order out troops without regard to the sheriff of a county or the Mayor of a city is doubtful, and that if Governor Montague did not exceed his authority on this occasion, he clearly ran counter to precedent and to the uniform view of other Governors, and to the declared conviction of the legislative branch of the government. It then quotes section 211 of the Code of 1877, as follows:

"If any combination, whether for dismembering the State, or establishing in any part of it a separate government, or for any other purpose, shall become so powerful as to obstruct, in any part of the State, the ordinary course of the laws thereof, the Governor may call forth the militia, or any part thereof, to suppress such combination."

And this is added:

Now, in 1895, a negro man and three negro women were arrested in Lunenburg county on a charge of murder. It was represented that there was danger of a lynching, but the sheriff refused to call for troops to guard the prisoners. In view of this incident, Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, in his message to the succeeding Legislature, said:

"The sheriff refused to act under this section (211 of the Code), and in the absence of a call for troops from him I cannot take such steps as I think necessary to protect the prisoners, preserve the peace and maintain the law."

"Being powerless in the emergency that confronts me—a emergency that may arise at any time in the future—I respectfully recommend that section 211, above quoted, be amended and re-enacted so that the section will read as follows: 'If any combination, whether for dismembering the State, or establishing in any part of it a separate government, or for any other purpose, shall become so powerful as to obstruct, in any part of the State, the due execution of the laws thereof, in the ordinary course of proceedings, or if there shall be any breach of the peace, tumult, riot, or resistance of law, or imminent danger thereof, the Governor may call forth the militia, or any part thereof, to suppress such combinations, prevent breaches of the peace, suppress riot, tumult, or resistance of law, and guard against danger thereof.'"

Our contemporary goes on to say that in spite of this recommendation the Senate refused, by a vote of twenty to four, to amend the law, as requested by Governor O'Ferrall, and that Governor Tyler afterwards expressed the opinion that the Senate had acted wisely, as it would be putting into the hands of the Governor a dangerous power to allow him to call out the military at will.

But in spite of all this, the fact is that Governor O'Ferrall did send troops to Lunenburg, in spite of the failure of the sheriff to ask for them, and on another occasion he sent troops into the Pocahontas region and went there himself, and in a public address told the people that he alone was responsible for the presence of the troops, as the sheriff had failed to act. There is no doubt with us that under the provision of the Con-

stitution, and under the very statute which our Norfolk contemporary quotes, the Governor has the power to call out troops whenever he is convinced that the presence of soldiers is necessary to preserve order and uphold the law, and this, too, whether or not the local authorities call upon him to act.

Of course, the Governor must be discreet and must never abuse the power thus vested in him, but it is his sworn duty under the Constitution, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and to that end it is further provided that "he shall be Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the State, and have power to embody the militia to repel invasion, to suppress insurrection and to enforce the execution of the laws."

Suppose there should be a bloody riot in the city of Norfolk, and the Mayor, for one reason or another, should let the bloody work go on, stubbornly refusing to ask the Governor for aid. Does our contemporary mean to say that under the law the Governor must fold his hands and let riot run mad; let men and women be murdered and property destroyed, and never lift a hand to save? The question answers itself.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

The subject of college fraternities is being discussed in various parts of the country, and it seems to us that those who oppose them take a narrow and one-sided view.

One objection raised to them is that they tend toward "caste" in our institutions of learning, and that this is undemocratic. We do not concur in that view. The fraternities are social organizations, and we may as well say that there is "caste" in having different grades of society in the country at large. We may say that all men shall be equal before the law, and we may say that the law shall be no respecter of persons, and all that, and we do say it and maintain the principle. But there can be no organic or statutory law to regulate what the world calls society. Men must be entirely free to choose their associates, and they have the right to make their social circles, to admit whom they will and to exclude whom they will. This is generally accepted even in a democracy like ours, and much the same condition exists in the colleges, especially in the larger institutions. The boys have their own social circles, and whether there be fraternities or not, these circles will exist, and all the rules which the faculty may establish cannot abolish them or wipe out the lines which the boys themselves choose to draw. In other words, so far as the question of "caste" goes, there would be quite as much of it without the fraternities as with them.

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, holds that the system of fraternities is a mistake, on the ground that "many young men take it to heart because they cannot join a fraternity, and feel that being deprived of this privilege their chances of graduation are menaced."

We do not see how that can be. It may be mortifying to a sensitive student that he is not invited to join a college fraternity, but if he has the right sort of stuff in him he will be spurred on, rather than discouraged, by that fact, and if he does his duty as a student and masters the subjects committed to him, all the fraternities in college cannot prevent him from taking honors. If so, the fault lies with the professors and not with the fraternities.

Another objection raised to the fraternities is that they play a very important part in "college politics." Unquestionably they do, but the boys will have their politics, and there would be "political cliques and influential cliques, fraternities or no fraternities."

As for the other side of the question, these fraternities are of great pleasure and benefit to their members, and the ties thus formed usually last through life. In the city of Richmond there are several alumni chapters of such fraternities, and it is the custom of the members to meet together once a year and talk over old times and sing "Blest be the tie that binds." The members are friendly and stand by each other in trouble, and the organization possesses most of the benefits of other fraternal organizations among men. There are men in Richmond, old in years and prominent in the affairs of the city, who are proud to wear their fraternity badge upon occasion, and proud and gratified to be known as members of their respective fraternities. Among the sweetest recollections of their college life is their fraternal association, and each and all of them are ready upon occasion to stand up and testify to the fulfillment of the prophecy made when they were students: "Hæc olim meminisse juvabit."

JESUS UPON HIS THRONE.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"He shall sit and rule upon his throne,"—Zech., 8:13.

A throne is literally the seat of a king, and therefore the emblem of royalty. Solomon's throne was made of ivory and gold; it was six steps high, and had the same number of lions on each side of it; so that "there was none like it in any kingdom." But a greater than Solomon is here, and a greater than angels. "Of the angels he saith, Who maketh his angels spirits, and his ministers a flame of fire; but unto the Son he saith, Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever; a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of thy kingdom. Thou hast loved righteousness and hated iniquity; therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows." In the year that Isaiah dies, says the prophet, "I saw the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the temple." And the evangelist makes no scruple to add, "These things said Isaiah when he saw his glory and spake of him."

Yet, however sublime and univocal, it is his throne. He has dearly earned it, and he sees in it the travail of his soul; because his soul was made an offering for sin, he sees his seed, and prolongs his days, and the pleasure of the Lord prospers in his hand; because "he humbled himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross, God hath highly exalted him, and given him a name above every name." But it is his not only by

divine ordination, but by the suffrage of his people. They "are all made willing in the day of his power." They all acknowledge with shame and sorrow, "O Lord, other lords besides thee have had dominion over us," but they can all avow, "Henceforth by thee only will we make mention of thy name."

Jesus is worthy to receive honor and power divine; And blessings more than we can give. "Faith is our amen to God's testimony, especially as it concerns the record that He hath given to us eternal life, and that this life is in His Son. It brings us into His views and designs, and by enabling us to adopt them, it makes them our own acts and deeds; and hence we are considered as doing what He himself does: 'The children of Judah and the children of Israel shall be gathered together, and appoint them one head, and they shall come up out of the land.'"

Many, if they ascend a throne, can hardly be said to sit and rule there. They are soon hurled from it by violence, or they drop from it by weakness; and if they continue a while in it, they have little pleasure or repose; they are filled with cares and fears, and cannot do the things that they would. The sovereign of a hundred and twenty-seven provinces labors hard till the going down of the sun to save his prime minister, but in spite of him Daniel is thrown into the lions' den. What a wretch is Ahab, who, though king of Israel, is sick, and can neither eat or drink, because he cannot get a few feet of garden ground from a faithful subject, whose principle he ought to have admired.

But Jesus "shall sit and rule upon his throne." This intimates successful government, established dominion, continued possession, full enjoyment. The King of Zion will never be deposed, will never die. Nothing can impede Him; nothing shall perplex Him; nothing shall induce Him to change His proceedings. His enemies shall be made His footstool. He has enemies; but he rules in the midst of His enemies. It comforts with His plan to suffer them to continue and to oppose Him for a time; but He has them in derision, and can more easily destroy them than a giant can dash in pieces with a rod of iron a potter's vessel. He will display His wisdom and power, in correcting their designs; He will make all their efforts to subvert His own purposes. The wrath of man shall praise Him; and the remainder of wrath will be restrained.

For though His spiritual empire at present be limited, yet let two things be remembered: First, His real dominion is universal. He is not only the King of kings, but the King of nations. All creatures are His servants, from a worm to an archangel. Not only are the treasures of grace His, but the elements of nature and all the dispensations of Providence. He has power given him over all flesh, that He should give eternal life to as many as the Father hath given Him. He is head over all things to the church. And this is necessary; for unless all things are put under Him, how could He make them all work together for the good of His people? Yet this is the case; and it will be a noble part of our future employment and pleasure to trace the correspondences and to acknowledge that all His ways have been mercy and truth.

Secondly, though at present His spiritual kingdom be limited, and the subjects who obey Him from the heart be comparatively few, it will not be so always. He shall have the heathen for His inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possessions. "Yea, all kings shall fall down before Him, all nations shall serve Him." Let the prospect and the assurance enliven our exertions and encourage our hope. "Let the children of Zion be joyful in their King."

At Morton, near Philadelphia, it is proposed to separate the races in the public schools, but the proposition is not favored by the negro population, which has grown quite large there. At a mass meeting held in a colored church a few nights ago, there was a stormy discussion of the same. Professors S. F. Wilson and Samuel G. Thomas, two colored instructors, advocated separation, while it was opposed by one "Lawyer Ridley." A negro resident then took the floor and stated that as far as he knew, the colored residents of Morton were very well satisfied with the present arrangement. He further said that inasmuch as the negroes were growing stronger politically each day, it was only a question of a short time when they would be in a position to fill the borough offices as they themselves saw fit.

The upshot of it all is that the white residents of Morton demand that the change shall be made, while the blacks say "no," "no, indeed." The school authorities will decide between them.

Governor Montague is urging our old soldiers to aid in the effort now being made to preserve and complete the rolls of the Confederate soldiers. We trust Appomattox and Buckingham will have complete rolls. Thomas Rice or E. Y. Anderson, of Buckingham, can name by heart every member of his company, whose he practically was. As no doubt, Captain Watt, of Captain W. T. Johnson, of this county, can probably do the same thing. Captain R. B. Poore also has a very retentive memory.—Appomattox Times.

There are scores of men in the State each of whom honestly believes he can recall from memory the name of every member of the company to which he belonged. We have never seen a test case made, but we venture to say that some of our friends would find their memories at fault were they confronted by a man who held in his hand for comparison an authenticated muster roll. Some men might pass the ordeal, but their number would not be large. Memory is often tricky.

The Blackstone Courier announces that ex-Congressman James P. Epps is engaged to prepare for a leading publisher a set of historical sketches of life in old Virginia, covering the decades of 1850-1900. The Courier says Mr. Epps' "varied association with men and participation in the events of that period, together with his scholarly attainments and keen observations, peculiarly qualify him to make

this work both useful and interesting." We shall expect to see a book that will be eagerly read by all Virginians and hundreds of their descendants who are now citizens of other States, and we are glad Mr. Epps has undertaken its preparation.

General Miles recommends the discontinuance of five regiments of cavalry and the substitution thereof of a corps of five regiments trained in the use of the bicycle, the motor cycle, and the automobile, and provided with road building machinery. This force, he says, "should be regarded as the flying corps, or a corps of observation, to open the way for the advance of an army, to obtain information, to reconnoiter the country, and to repair or rebuild roads and bridges."

Now that the administration knows what would please Miles, it will proceed to do the opposite thing.

Commenting upon a recent remark of this paper, the Norfolk Ledger says that if we have been told that any other than the regular party plan of primary will be used in Norfolk, we have been misinformed. "Chairman Doy," it adds, "wouldn't for a moment think of acting contrary to the party plan in holding a primary in this city."

Yes, we had seen a newspaper publication which led us to fear that such might be the case. We are glad now to receive the assurance of the Ledger that there is no such danger, and that the party plan will be faithfully adhered to.

We no longer have any State or county conventions to name our State and county committees. These committees are practically self-perpetuating bodies. They also appoint all judges to conduct the primaries.—Bedford Bulletin.

Why not elect county committeemen when the primaries are held? Here in Richmond we shall elect city committeemen when we make legislative nominations.

Next year a State convention will be held to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention and to dispose of such other business as may be brought before it.

What the newspapers of this country said about the assassination of the American consul at Beirut was a plenty. If some press clipping bureau will now furnish him with the publications on the subject, he will be able to read his obituary in a dozen different forms. The consensus of opinion, however, was that he was honest and enterprising, but somewhat disposed to get into rows and display his skill as an athlete.

And to think of it! After all that fuss, the assassination of our vice-consul at Beirut was only a typographical error. But it gave our President the opportunity to get off a beautiful demonstration.

The Milwaukee Journal informs an inquirer that a name can be legally changed only by order of the Circuit Court. How about marriage?—Washington Post.

That, too, is a court matter. President Roosevelt feels much relieved that the assassin's bullet did not hit Vice-Consul Magness. So does the vice-consul.

Sir Thomas asked for a breeze of twenty-five knots and got twenty-eight. That shows how generous America feels toward him.

"Jack eating rotten cheese, did say, I, like Sampson, my thousands laid, Quaint Roger, I vow you, did say, And with the self-same weapon too."

But, according to the laws of animal chemistry, these busy, restless and stinking magots became transmuted into solid and delicate cheese.

Will the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot please keep quiet and let Senator Martin speak for himself? A little more about Mr. Mayo and some other things.

The next time a reporter calls on Senator Daniel he may repeat himself to be searched before he leaves the premises. Sir Thomas says Americans are the greatest ship builders in the world. Yet our ship yards do not pay.

Thomas Randolph Price, Sleep, son of the South, who loved me well.

In many words is heard thy passing bell, Here in the North where thy last labor was.

And down lone valleys of the long-lost Where thy young mates, lapped in herbage sleep, Their grain peace, envied of the living, keep.

The harder lot was thine—to live and lo! That some as an honored native son, Of English speech who from thy Attic store

Brought mastery of all tongues that poets use And Europe ripens, sacred to the Muse!

Thy loyal name is an experimental science, I praise thee not for these, though worthy praise; These have I found not seldom in life's ways.

But the sweet patience that adorned thy life, To take the blows of this half-brutish strife, And if on thee some natural griefs must

With quietness to dignify thy pain— This, more than all the Muses' garnered art, Taught me reverence to my eyes, love to my heart;

For thou hadst borne the worst, and, lo! I learned to bear. All lesser sorrows in one great despair. O much enduring soul who earnest peace, Still shalt our love for thee on earth increase.

Now, poet, scholar, soldier, on death's plain Sleep with thy early friends in battle slain! G. E. WOODBERRY.

Reminiscences With a Cheese Story. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—You invite reminiscences. I do not know what sort you desire, but will risk an experiment as follows:—I was a member of the Chamberlain Medicine Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, until recently, when George E. Boomer, publisher of the Prospector, Wash. Record, had always wanted to know this company since 1891, when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was first put on the market. I was working on the Register at the time, and myself were taken down with a disease resembling cholera. He went to the hospital and after I got well I could hardly button my clothes so weakly. I tried this remedy. As I remember I only took three doses before the diarrhoea was checked. In two days more I was back at work. I have since then been a warm feeling for Chamberlain's Remedies." For sale by all druggists.

ASK your neighbor what kind of Yeast Cake he uses, and nine out of every ten will tell you Fulton Yeast Cake. It is guaranteed to be absolutely pure vegetable and is fully endorsed by the best physicians and head chefs in the country. It is made in the Empire Yeast Co., Richmond, Va.

"To-Day's Advertising Talk."

AS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

to show your goods to everybody in town every morning, just before buying time. You should do the next best thing; that is, to tell thousands of buyers each morning about your goods through the columns of The Times-Dispatch. Tell them what you have that's new. Give them prices. Tell them about the bargain counters. You will find The Times-Dispatch reaches many thousands of the best buyers in this city, and it goes to them when they are planning their purchases for the day—in the morning.

mineral, animal and vegetable. In its animal department are many curious transformations. That notable character, Joseph Mayo, once Mayor of Richmond, told me a cheese story, which led to a similar one of my own. When I, a young lawyer practicing even before the then Mayor, Gen. William Lamborn, first knew him, he was the prosecuting attorney of the old Hustings Court. At that early day he was addicted to a dramatic hobby, and was dressed in shirt and white cravat; some time before he published his "Guide to Justices of the Peace," he had prepared for the law in the office of his friend and mentor, whom he held in very high esteem, and for whom he named his son.

When Judge Lupton was Secretary of State under President Tyler, he was the guest of Mr. Mayo, who had a good residence on Franklin Street, with a large lot, which ran to Main Street. In this lot were walks, flower beds and grass plots. One morning, Mr. Mayo and the Secretary were walking together, when the latter stepped over the border of the walk and kicked over the top of a round wooden box that was lying on the grass. Thereupon a cheese came hurtling down, not only by sight, but by its malodor. Mr. Mayo explained that said cheese had no perfume, his wife's store-room, that she had ordered her servant to throw it away; and he, for his own convenience, had put it there. He was, indeed, throwing it over the rear brick wall, where Main Street was, not much frequented at that time. The Judge said: "My dear friend, I am sure that you, Judge; but what do you want with such a stinking thing?"

He then told me that in Washington, and to attend to what it will